SALVARILE & L'ILLE

CURRENT COMMENT. THE grain business in Liverpool was reported inactive.

FREE delivery services have been esablished at Duluth, Minn., and Newport, Ky.

ANDREW, Frank and Harry Hughey, 'hree boys, were recently convicted at Little Rock, Ark., for robbing trains.

THE wife of Abe Buzzard, the Western Pennsylvanian outlaw, visited him at the Lancaster jail the other day and had an affecting farewell. Abe was sentenced for thirteen years.

THE Dakota Legislature went through the forms of organizing the Territory into a State at Huron on the 15th, and elected Judges Moody and Edgerton United States Senators.

PRINCE BISMARCK was painfully injured the other day by the stumbling of his horse. The muscles of the Prince's leg were so severely strained as to interfere with his walking and he was confined to his residence.

DR. C. V. RILEY, Government Entomologist, has presented to the National Museum at Washington his private collection of insects, containing twenty thousand species and one hundred and fifteen thousand specimens.

Ir was recently reported in Berlin that Dr. Weimar, one of the most active Socialist partisans, and an insti-Nihilism, was dead. He was an intithe Czar Alexander I.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA has developed among a large herd of cattle at West Willow, near Lancaster, Pa. Several animals have already died. Dr. Bridge, State Veterinarian, visited the herd recently and ordered four killed and the rest quarantined.

THE United States has a reciprocal agreement with many countries for the of mail intended for other countries. It is proposed in Washington to nullify

Michell, the new Senator from Oregon, was sworn in. Hr. Hoar reported favorably the bill to fix the day for the meeting of the Electors of President and Vice-President. The Presidential Succession bill was then free transportation across the continent this agreement with Brazil, Italy, Venezuela and other countries which can give no return for this service.

THE suits of the United States Government against Barlow & Sanderson, Star Route contractors of Colorado, for sixty thousand dollars claimed to have been overpaid, resulted in a verdict for the defendants at Denver on the 18th. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

ADVICES from Anam recently received in Paris say that the Christians encamped in Audinh resisted numerous attacks by the natives, and in a final sortie dispersed the Anamites. Three hundred converts were killed in the fight. Massacres of Christians have occurred in the villages around Audinh.

Koerkiyo Takahaski, Japanese Assistant Secretary of State, whose duties are confined principally to the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, was en route to Washington to study the American system of patents, with a view to employing the knowledge thus gained to the benefit of that department in his own country. The first Japanese patent law ever enacted went into force last July, since when an average of two applications per day have been filed, mostly for patents on agricultural machinery.

AT the request of Governor Hill, the United States Supreme Court has expedited the hearing of the case of William S. Roberts, President of the defunct bank of August, Ga. The State of New York demanded his extradition on the charge of stealing a deposit of fourteen thousand and five hundred dollars, and depositing it to his own account in the Mercantile National Bank, New York. On the 15th the Supreme Court removed the last obstacles to the extradition of Roberts and a detective immediately left New York for Augusta | New York City. Mto effect his arrest.

COLONEL EMIL FREY, the Swiss Minister, recently returned to Washington from a trip through the South and West, made with a view to examine into the condition of the Swiss in this country. He says he found his countrymen, as a rule, prosperous. The cenof 1880 gives the number of Swiss in this country at eighty thousand. Minister Frey says he would place the number now at two hundred thousand, and imigration is increasing. Most of the Swiss, he says, take to farming, but a large proportion remain in the large cities. There are now in New York City five thousand, in Chicago four thousand and in St. Louis three thousand Swiss working at trades.

A NUMBER of dealers in eggs and produce in Patterson, N. J., were called land County, N. Y. He sold each a lutionary. ered by another man, to whom the seriously injured. The vault was dedealers refused payment. Onderdonk stroyed. called for the money, but was arrested under the act prohibiting sales of adulfined fifty dollars and costs. He ad- British returned the fire, killing seven Damitted to several dealers that the eggs | coits. were artificial and were manufactured by a firm in Newark, whose names he 17th. The loss amounted to over \$450,000; made of transparent composition, and Hubbard's warehouses. the shape perfectly molded. The portion | THE \$200,000 bequeathed to the Vander-

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate on the 14th a joint resolution was presented from the Legislature of Connecticut asking the passage, without delay, of a bill to provide for the Presidential count. The memorial of Southern Dakota, praying for admirsion as a State, was presented. The Presidential succession bill was reported favorably by Mr. Hoar. The Committee on Appropriations was increased committee on Appropriations was increased to ten members, and Senator Logan appointed to that committee. Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably a bill fixing the salary of United States District-Judges at \$5,000. The Senate then went into executive session. When the doors were opened a message was received from the President transmitting the Kelley correspondence recently called for and the correspondence recently called for and the Senate adjourned....In the House Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Rules, sub-mitted the report of the committee on the proposed revision of rules, and it was or-dered to be printed and laid over one day. permission being given to Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, to submit a minority report. A motion by Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, for the

call of States for the introduction of bills was defeated, and the House adjourned. In the Senate on the 15th a bill was introduced for the admission of a portion of Dakota as a State. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill for the sale of the Kickapoo diminished reservation in Kansas. Senator George in reservation in Kansas. Senator George in-troduced a bill to pension soldiers of the Mexican war. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill granting a pension to Mrs. Julia D. Grant, and another bill granting her the franking privilege. The report of the Committee on Rules, embracing a code of joint rules for the two houses of Congress, was then called up and after a lengthy debate on rule 13, pro-hibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol, the rule was adopted. . In the House Mr. Morrison called up the report of the Committee on Rules and a lively debate at once commenced and was continued until

In the Senate on the 16th Mr. Manderson introduced a bill to provide for the pensioning of all persons who served for at least one year during the late war and were either dis charged upon surgeon's certificate of disa bility, or who were discharged with the re enlistment clause stricken from their certifi cate. Senator Plumb introduced a bill to provide for the payment of bounty to cer-tain discharged soldiers of the United States Army. Sonator Teller introduced a bill to provide for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Senator Ingalls intro-duced a bill to provide for determining the existence and removal of the in-ability of the President to discharge the powers and duties of his office. The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the gator of some of the greatest crimes of | President transmitting the report of the Secretary of the Interior, calling attention to the condition of some of the Cheyenne Inmate friend of the Nihilist assassin of dians. The Presidential Succession bill was then discussed until executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.... In the House the Senate bill passed removing the political disabilities of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia. The discussion of the proposed evision of the rules was resumed and lasted

> ebate the House adjourned. In the Senate on the 17th Mr. Plumb introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate with the names of all settiers and a description of odd numbered secsons of land settled upon by such settlers within the granted limits of each of the land grant railroads in the State of Kansas. Mr. Manderson introduced a bill to provide for ocating a branch of the Soldiers' Home. Mr. Mitchell, the new Senator from Oregon, was passed. After executive session the Senate adjourned... In the House Mr. Dibble introced a resolution tional amendment providing for the election of a Second Vice-President, who should be Vice-President in case the first succeeded to the Presidency. The debate on the new rules

il day, and without concluding the general

In the Senate on the 18th the bill granting a pension to the widow of General Grant passed without debate. Mr. Hampton introduced a bill making it unlawful for Senators or Representatives to recommend or solicit appointments to office. Mr. Ingalis introduced a bill to prevent the unlawful enclosure of public lands. It is the bill introduced by Mr. Ingalis in the last Congress. The Dakota resolution offered by Mr. Butler theu came up and a lengthy delayer followed when the Secret lengthy debate followed, when the Senate proceeded to consider the joint rules, and after a short debate accepted them...In the House consideration of the report of the Committee on Rules was resumed, and after a long debate the report was adopted by an overwhelming vote. On motion of Mr. Mason, of Indiana, the Senate bill granting a pentaken up and passed, Mr. Price, of Wis consin, alone voting in the negative. Ad journed.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. SAMUEL DYER, Abolitionist, the staunch

friend of Garrison and Phillips, died on the 15th at Southampton, Mass., of softening of the brain, aged seventy-eight.

PRINCE FERDINAND, of Saxe-Coburg. father of the King of Portugal, died on the 15th of a facial cancer, which had been aggravated by a fall.

DR. T. E. HOLLAND, of St. Louis, has been appointed on the Board of Pension Examiners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. E. C. Franklin.

GENERAL ROBERT TOOMBS, the well known Southern statesman, died at Washington. Ga., on the evening of the 15th. He had been critically sick for several weeks previously and was unconscious when he died. M. ADOLPH DEUCHER, at present Vice President of Switzerland, has been elected President for the year 1886. He is a Radi-

THE balloting on the 15th for Mayor of Boston resulted in the re-election of Hugh O'Brien, Democrat, over J. M. Clark, Republican, by a majority of 8,597 in a total vote of 44,757. O'Brien's majority is the largest ever given to a Mayoralty candidate in Boston.

THE President sent the following new nominations to the Senate on the 15th: John Bigelow, of New York, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York City, salary \$8,000; General Franz Sigel, of New York, to be Pension Agent at

Hox. John R. Goodin, a prominent Democratic politician of Kansas, died at Wyandotte, Kan., on the morning of the 18th. He was sent to Congress from the Second District about ten years ago, and was also at one time a Democratic candidate for Governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAY GOULD has entered judgment for \$261,900 against the late firm of William Heath & Co., bankers and brokers, of New York. Judgment against the firm for \$112,570 was also entered by James Lane. Ir was reported in London that Parnell and Gladstone would agree on a measure of some rule for Ireland. The concessions would be liberal, but would not imperil the Imperial Confederation.

FIRE recently at Philadelphia caused losses which aggregated nearly \$100,000. Morrell Bros., printers and typographers, lost about \$40,000; Newman & Hagedell, shirt manufacturers, lost \$20,000, and the Electric Motor Company \$20,000. The insurance was \$58,000.

THE act of Dakota declaring itself a State on recently by a man representing him- and electing United States Senators is deself as Garrett Onderdonk, of Rock- clared by prominent politicians to be revo-

lead of fresh country eggs at remark- vault of the treasury of Torre Haute, Ind. bly low figures. The eggs were deliv- Deputy Bell and City Clerk Davis were

terated food. He plead guilty and was ing one officer and killing a native. The

A VERY disastrous fire broke out in Jackdeclined to disclose. The shells were insurance, \$305,000. The fire started in

which surrounded the york was made bilt University by the late William H. Vanderbilt will be used in the erection of a of albumen and the yolk of ground earof books for the same.

In the United States Court at Atlanta Ga., Judge McCoy refused to continue the injunction restraining the ordinary from announcing the result of the prohibition election, and decided the case against the liquor men upon every point. The bill adopted had a provision that Georgia wines might be sold, but wines from other States should be excluded. That portion of the bill the Judge decided was unconstitutional and ruled that no wines at all

could be sold. THE steamer City of Mexico was boarded ov customs officers recently at New York and a large quantity of arms taken out. Information had been received that the arms were for a filibustering expedition on Cuba. A customs official was also put in

charge of the vessel. AT Cambridge, Md., on the seventh ballot Rev. Chauncy M. Williamson, of Augusta, Ga., was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Easton of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to succeed Henry M. Lay,

who died September 17 last. A SENSATION was caused in Paris the other day by the collapse of a portion of the Pont Neuf, which connects He de la Cite, on which is situated the cathedral church of Notre Dame, with both sides of the river Seine. It is the largest bridge in Paris, and one of the oldest.

THE water from Black Creek continued to pour into the Haleigh and Ebervale mines at Hazleton, Pa., through the large breach in the surface made by the recent collapse. Both colleries will be idle all winter, throwing 1,000 men out of work. The loss sustained will reach \$200,000, and may greatly exceed that figure.

DURING a fight in Renfrew, Ont., recently, between natives and Poles, one man was killed and two others fatally wounded.

At Woodmore, a suburb of Detroit, Mich., early the other morning, Frank Knox, his wife and two children were burned to death in their house. There were suspicions that the house had been robbed and the parties murdered.

PREPARATIONS were reported making at Huron, Dakota, to call a convention of settlers and others for the purpose of denouncing Land Commissioner Sparks for his recent rulings in public land cases. THE Secretary of the Interior has re-

suits in about forty additional cases against cattlemen for illegally fencing the public lands in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado. In many of these cases criminal actions will be brought. In joint session on the 17th the so-called State Legislature of Dakota declared A. C.

quested the Attorney General to institute

elected United States Senators for the State of South Dakots. THE Singer sewing machine factory at Elizabethport, N. J., shut down recently

because of a tax levy of \$20,000 by the city. Two thousand five hundred employes were HIBBS, the defaulting Lewiston (Idaho) Postmaster, has been tried and acquitted

on four of the eight indictments found

Business failures for week ended December 18 numbered: For the United States, 233; Canada, 22; a total of 255, against 247 the week previous. The grand total of failures in the United States from January 1 to December 10 is 10,771, against 11,088 in a like period in 1884, a decline of 316. The totals for fifty weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881, respectively, were 9,519, 7,762 and 5,939.

JOHN MAGEE and a woman supposed to be his wife were arrested in London re- fined five dollars and costs. cently for sending threatening letters to the Prince of Wales. The letters demanded £150 for the purpose of emigrating to America. The pretense was that they had received orders from a secret society to take the Prince's life, and they would have to obey or fly to America.

The Susquehanna Coal Company's mine at Nanticoke, Pa., was flooded by water on the morning of the 18th. Some thirty men were entombed out of about one thousand who were working in the mine, the others succeeded in escaping. Strenuous efforts were being made to rescue the imprisoned miners, but it would take some time for the pumps to clear the mine of water.

W. H. Coomes, in charge of Ed. Hammond & Co.'s store at Arlee, Mont., was attacked by two Indians, supposed to be Specianes, recently, who forcibly entered the store and drove him out. Coombs fired at them, killing one and seriously wounding the other. Arlee was deserted soon after by the whites, the Spokanes coming in and occupying the place.

It was reported in Madrid that the Sultan of Morocco had offered to cede territory to both Spain and France, in order to gain their support against the colonizing schemes of Germany.

FRANZ TRAVIER KRAUTBAUER, Bishop of Green Bay, Wis., died recently at his home in Green Bay, of apoplexy, aged sixty-nine

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

ADVICES received by the steamer Oceanic, which arrived at San Francisco on the 18th, say the typhoon in the Philippine Islands November 7 destroyed over 4,400 houses, including thirteen churches and ten convents. Eighteen lives were lost and 500 cattle destroyed.

A COMPANY of the Eighth United States Cavalry was ambushed recently by Apaches wear White House, northwest of Silver City, N. M., and four soldiers and Surgeon Maddox killed.

PROF. JOHN C. DRAPER, the well known chemist, died of pneumonia recently at New York.

THE suit of the City of St. Louis against the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company for \$700,000 and interest at seven per cent. from March, 1865, was recently settled by the company giving to Comptroller Campbell its draft on a New York bank for \$715,177.78. At the close of the war in March, 1865, the County of St. Louis lent \$700,000 to the old Pacific Railroad Company, whose bridges had been burnt and its span destroyed during the war.

THE City Bank of Houston, Tex., closed its doors recently. The liabilities were said to be over \$1,000,000. The bank had been losing money for years.

THE clearing house returns for week ended December 19 showed an average in. crease of 36.1 over the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 46.2. A RECENT dispatch from Monterey, Mex-

ico, says: All of the revolutionary forces lately in the field have been disbanded and have returned to their homes. Several of the leaders have been appointed to fat Government offices. THE Senate was not in session on the 19th. In the House Mr. Morrison reported a reso-

lution providing for the creation of several select committees to take into consideration the Presidential Succession bill and other matters. INTEREST in the Walkup poisoning case has been revived by affldavits charging the widow with immorality while in the cus-

Friends of Mrs. Walkup maintain that the affidavits resulted from the failure of an attempt to blackmail." JOHN HARGRAVES, a provision merchant of Liverpool, New York and Chicago, is reported to have suspended payment with li-

tody of the Sheriff of Emporia, Kan.

abilities estimated at \$350,000. THE French Government has ordered the suspension of hostilities in Madagascar so as to facilitate negotiations for a treaty of peace, which Admiral Miot is conducting

with the Malagasy officials. DISPATCHES recently received in St. Petersburg state that a terrible dynamite explosion occurred in the Pleijuichin mine, Siberia. Accounts were conflicting as regards the number killed, some placing it at 400, others as high as 1,000.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

A Railroad Decision.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners recently received a letter from John H. Mc-Leod, of Marysville, making complaint of the high rates of freight in Northern Kansas, compared with other parts of the State: that the freight on corn from Marvsville to St. Joe, a distance of 113 miles, is 13 cents per bushel; and desired the board to look into the matter and afford relief to shippers in that part of the State. To this communication the board replied: "The Board of Railroad Commissioners have considered the matter stated in your letter. namely, the rate on corn over the St. Joseph & Western Railroad from Marysville to St. Joe. The rate is the same as the rate on the Central Branch for the same distance, and only one and one-half cents higher than the rate on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Union Pacific. The St. Joe & Western is several millions of dollars behind hand in its interest payments, and is in bad shape financially. It can not afford better rates under existing conditions. Besides, the board has no power to fix rates on grain from Marysville to St. Joe. The powers of the board do not extend beyond the State of Kansas. The power of the board to fix rates is limited to rates on shipments made wholly within the limits of Kansas."

Miscellaneous. C. Wood Davis has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court at Topeka against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company for overcharges and damages. There are four cases, two being for overcharges, amounting to between \$6,000 and \$7,000, and the two others being damage suits growing out of discrimination in cars and other facilities in transportation. The original claims in the two discrimination suits were for \$70,000; they now, by adding interest, amount to over \$90,000. In addition to these cases, two suits to recover overcharges are pending in the District Court at Wichita, in which the amount involved overruns \$10,000. The plaintiff alleges that the road discriminated against him in charges for coal, which he mined and shipped from Pittsburgh, and in favor of a rival company owned by the officers of the road, and by which his business was ruined.

In a case recently decided by the Supreme Court that tribunal held that where an agent such as is usually denominated a "drummer" or "commercial traveler." simply exhibits samples of goods kept for sale G. Moody and the Hon. A. G. Edgerton | by his principal, and takes orders from purchasers for such goods, which goods are afterward to be delivered by the principal to the purchasers, and payment for the goods is to be made by the purchasers to the principal on such delivery, such agent is neither a peddler nor a merchant. Nor does there seem to be any authority under the statute for cities of the second class to levy license taxes upon drummers or commercial travelers.

ONE recent Sunday Mrs. Theodore S. Ferrier, an old lady seventy-two years of age, living just east of Mende Center, while standing in front of her house, observed a wild goose flying over. Nobody but herself being at home, she obtained a gun and at the first shot brought down the game.

J. E. Norse, a Fall River teacher, was recently taken before a Justice of the Peace, charged with excessively whipping a sixyear-old pupil. He pleaded guilty and was

Mr. Mongan, residing near Walton, while recently crossing the railroad track with his team, was struck by a switch engine, both horses being killed and himself seriously injured. L. D. Cowen, who was recently taken to

Lopeka and lodged in the County Jail, was released on giving a bond in the sum of \$1,000. Cowen is charged with being implicated in the land steals which have lately been going on in Finney County. At a recent spelling match between To-

peka lawyers and printers, for the benefit of Christ's Hospital in that city, the lawyers were beaten, the score being seventeen misspelled words for the printers and twenty-two for the lawyers. The printers "stuck" on the word "prohibition."

SUPERINTENDENT LAWHEAD has issued a neat card for mailing to the Kansas teachers who may desire to attend the State Teachers' Convention, giving a list of the hotels and the rates of charge per day, by floors, for room and board; also the prices of meals, etc., at the principal restaurants n Topeka.

The new town of Springfield has com-

pleted its public well, having obtained an inexhaustible supply of excellent water. LATEST patents granted Kansas inventors: Railway tie, L. M. Clark, of Harper; sugar cane harvester, Charles H. Lee, of Centralia; ice machine, Thomas L. Rankin, of Quenemo; machine for cleansing clothes, J. M. Chamberlain, of Winfield; rotary engine. John Harrington, of Caldwell; aggregate cubo, Henry Keeler, of Oskaloosa. G. L. McDonaugh, General Traveling Agent of the Southern Kansas Railway, recently stated to a reporter that the outlook for business to Southern Kansas next year was very promising. A large number of farmers and others from Dakota and other Northern places who have found the winters there too severe are writing for information about Kansas, and will probably flock to the State next spring in large

LATE post-office changes in Kausas: Established, Lekeland, Meade County, Edward McQuin, postmaster. Names changed, Dallas, Norton County, to Oronoque: Naomi, Mitchell County, to Excelsior; Ozark, Anderson County, to Kincaid; Waseca, Johnson County, to Holiday. Discontinued, Lebreton, Leavenworth County. Junge Graves, of the District Court of Lyon County, has rendered a decision in the case of the State of Kansas vs. the Eurporia Mutual Endowment and Benevolent Association, doing business on what is generally known as the "Texas Endowment Insurance plan," that the association is a mutual insurance company, and not a merely benevolent organization, and must give \$50,000 bond and comply with the other provisions of the law to regulate mu-

tual insurance companies. The mad dog scare has been revived. DURING the past year the State Board of Charities has disbursed about \$363,000 for construction purposes at the various State

institutions. THE Tax Commissioner of the Kansas City & Fort Scott and the Kansas Southern Roads recently paid into the State Treasury \$77,843.37, the amount of taxes due the several counties along the lines of the above roads, for which State Treasurer Howe issued certificates, which are turned over to the County Treasurers.

JOHN W. SMITH and Ethan I. Thomas, of Harvey County, butchered a hog recently which weighed 777 pounds. THE Masons of Salina are talking of

building a temple to cost \$13,000. THE State Grange at its late meeting declared unanimously in favor of the enfranchisement of women. It also asked that the office of Commissioner of Agriculture be made a Cabinet position.

THE charter of the Parsons & Pacific Railway was filed recently. The length of the road is estimated at 1,000 miles, and the capital stock at \$20,000,000. The road is designed to run from Parsons to Trinidad. Col., with two branches, one to strike south, intersecting the A. & P. Railroad in the Indian Territory, and the other crossing the Southern Pacific at El Paso. THE amount of school bonds purchased

by the Permanent Pund Commissioners since January 15, 1885, is \$518,953.

THE KEILEY MATTER.

Correspondence Between the State Department and the Italian and Austrian Gov-

Washington, December 15.-The Presi dent, in response to a Senate resolution, has transmitted to that body all the papers and correspondence on file relating to the ap-Minister to Austria.

The correspondence begins with a letter to Secretary Bayard from Baron Favia, the Italian Minister Resident, dated April 13, 1885, in which he calls attention to an editorial in the New York Herald, in reference to the alleged utterances of Mr. A. M. Keiley, appointed Minister to Italy, in regard to that Government, and says that if the newspaper statement is true it is a most one. Secretary Bayard answered under the same date, making an appointment to see the Italian Minister April 15, and saying that enough is disclosed by his note to state that the department can not make the editorials of a newspaper in regard to alleged utterances, confessedly made unofficially some fourteen years ago, of a gentleman selected to represent the Government in a foreign country, the basis of discussion with the minister of that country. On May 4 Secretary Bayard informed

Baron Schaeffer, the Austrian Minister at Washington, that the President had appointed Mr. Keiley to succeed Mr. Francis as Minister at Vienna. May 9 Baron Schaeffer handed to Mr. Bayard the following translation of a telegram from Count Kalnoky to himself, dated May 8: "We regret the nomination of Mr. Keiley as Minister Plenlpotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Imperial Court, and his sudden departure from America, as here, too, like in Rome, prevail scruples against this choice. Please direct in the most friendly way the attention of the American Government to the generally diplomatic practice to ask previously to any nomination of a foreign minister the agreement (consent) of the Government to which he is accredited. You are therefore requested to earnestly entreat them that the newly nominated minister may not reach Vienna before our confidential consent to his nomination has taken place. The position of a foreign envoy wedded to a Jewess by civil marriage would be untenable and even impossible in Vi-In a communication to Baron Schaeffer,

"The question thus raised by our Govern-

ment involves principles of the greatest importance and has no precedent as yet discoverable to me in modern times and intercourse between friendly Nations. Having submitted the matter to the consideration of the President, I am instructed by him to inform your Government through you, that upon the ground upon which it is announced that the usual ceremonial courtesy and formal respect are to be withheld from the envoy of the United States by your Government; that is to say, because his wife is alleged or supposed by your Government, to entertain a certain religious faith and to be a member of a certain religious sect-can not be assented to by the Executive of the Government of the American people, but is, and must be, emphatically denied. This stand by any foreign government is necessarily and a fortiori inadmissible. To suffer an infraction of this essential principle would lead to a disfranchisement of our citizens because of their religious belief, and thus impair or destroy the most important end which our constitution of government was intended to secure. Religious liberty is the chief corner stone of the American system of Government, and provisions for its security are embedded in the written charter and interwoven in the moral fabric of its laws. Anything that tends to invade a right so essential and sacred must be carefully guarded against, and I am satisfied that my countrymen, ever mindful of the suffering and sacrifices necessary to obtain it, will never consent to its impairment for any reason or under any pretext whatsoever. In harmony with this essential law is the almost equally potential unwritten law of American society, that awards respect and delicate consideration to the women of the United States and exacts deference in the treatment at home and abroad of the mothers, wives and daughters of the Republic. The case we are now considering is that of an envoy of the United States unquestionably fitted, whose question is objected to by its agents on the by very many of the most honored and valued citizens of the United States. It is not believed by the President that a doctrine and practice so destructive of religious liberty and freedom of conscience, so deof catholicity and so opbosed to the spirit of the age in accepted by the great family of civilized nations or be allowed to control their diplomatic intercourse. Certain it is, it administration which represents their sentiments. Permit me, therefore, being animated only by the sincerest desire to tual respect between the Governments we respectively represent, most earnestly and respectfully to crave careful consideration of this note and to request your Government to consider the views you have communicated to me in respect to the possible reception of Mr. Keiley on the mission of amity and mutual advantage which, in the

amplest good faith, he was selected by this Government to perform. Mr. John M. Francis, then United States Minister at Vienna, on June 17 notified Mr. Bayard that he had been informed that the Austrian Foreign Office raised objections to a Jewess. The Austrian Government also objected to Mr. Keiley's utterances. Mr. Bayard on June 1 instructed Mr. Francis to again present the request that a proper reception be extended, "as simply conditions were intolerable and were, in the case of the United States, not only inhibited by the plain letter and undying spirit of the constitution of the Government, but were inconsistent with that decent self-respect which forbade a nation of 60,000,000 of freemen to accept the position of diplomatic dependency of the 'friendly power,' whose behests appear to have been acquiin the present instance.

Land Bills. WASHINGTON, December 15 .- The Senate Committee on Public Lands held its

portant of these measures, the majority of

which have already been passed upon in

previous sessions, reported at an early day Export of Breadstuffs. WASHINGTON, December 15. -The Chief

Name time 1884. Eleven months ended November, Same time 1884...... 133,451,863 \$4,000. SPECULATORS ONLY.

A Recent Land Decision of the Supreme Court Which Will Only Affect Specu-

WASHINGTON, December 17 .- The recent

opinion of the United States Supreme

Court, asserting that the title to all public lands were patents have not actually issued, pointment of A. M. Keiley as Minister to including lands sold by the Northern Pa-Itaty and his subsequent appointment as cific Railway Company, is still in the Government, is thought by officials of the General Land Office to affect mainly the large purchases of land for grazing and speculative purposes. The bona fide settler who is living on his own 160 acres of land will not be affected even if it is shown that the railroad company from which he purchased his land has not the title to the land. The law expressly protects the bona fide settler, but the mere speculator or purchaser of it, should it prove that the railroad has not and can not get a title to the land, will have to suffer the loss of the money invested unless some redress can be obtained from the railroad company. In a large | the law requires that after the lapse of number of instances the land grant roads have delayed getting out patents to lands to the title still in the Government, and thus avoid the payment of State and county taxes. Where a good claim to the lands exists on the part of the railroad company, patents can issue, and then, the title having passed from the Government the company can make a legal transfer of the land, but in the event of the Land Office refusing to grant a patent the purchaser of the land will be left without remedy except against the company. In the case of the Northern Pacific the Commissioner of the General Land Office has ever since he came into office refused to issue any patents at all on the ground that the question of the forfeiture of the entire grant was now pending before Congress. Inquiry at the General Land Office concerning the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, by which the Treasurer of Trail County, D. T., enjoined from collecting taxes upon lands granted the Northern Pacific | could not only have all the delegates the following statement: In 1870, when making the appropriation for the survey of lands granted the Northern Pacific Compeny, Congress added a provision that before title shall pass from the Government there shall first be paid into the Treasury of the United States the cost of surveying. dated May 18, Secretary Bayard says: selecting and conveying the same, by the company or party in interest. The Northern Pacific Company has never asked for, or received patents upon its lands in Dakota, but has left the title with the Government, thereby relieving the company from the cost of making the surveys and from the burden of local taxation. It is further said by the General Land Office officials that even if Congress should declare a forfeiture of the entire Northern Pacific land grant for alleged non-compliance with some of the terms of the charters, the bona fide settler would in no manner suffer, as his claim is held to be superior to all other, and that hardship would result only to land | salary, I may mention, in parenthesis, speculators and owners by purchase from is \$350,000 per year, and the schloss the railroad company of large tracts. In thrown in)-humbly stating, though these cases recourse could be had only upon the railroad company.

A BIG SENSATION. Sensational Arrests in San Francisco-Plots to Assassinate Prominent Citizens. SAN FRANCISCO, December 16 .- A most sensational and startling plot for the wholesale assassination of the most prominent men in this city came to light here last night. Some time ago the police obtained organization called the "Socialis- old! tie Revolutionary Association," composed of ultra-socialistic members. A and the police finally succeeded in obtaining the minutes of one of their meetings held November 23. From these it was discovered that it was the intention of the association to put out of the way about Congressman W. W. Morrow, General Barnes, Mayor Bartlett, United States Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Governor Stoneman, the principal police officials and several others. These names were placed on presence near the foreign Government in the prospective list and placed in the hands of the executive committee to entertain a religious faith which is held ciation. The committee were to devise the best mode of accomplishing the ends of the plot-and were thus engaged when the work was brought to a sudden termination last night by the discovery of the association's headquarters by the police and the arrest of four men found in the room, named Julius C. Fosher, Henry Weiseman, Charles Mittelwhich we live can for a moment be stadt and Oscar Eggers. In the room was also found a complete laboratory for the manufacture of infernal machines. The men were taken to the city prison where will never, in my belief, be accepted by the they boldly asserted that they were dynapeople of the United States, nor by any miters and proposed to get rid of the citizens named and then raze Chinatown. The prisoners also belong to the anti-Coolie League. No charge is yet entered against strengthen the ties of friendship and mu- them. Further developments are expected.

FREE SILVER. Representative Men Assemble in New York

and Resolve in Favor of the Free Coinage NEW YORK, December 17 .- The main parlor of the Metropolitan Hotel was occupied by gentlemen last night who assembled to hear the silver question discussed, Probably sixty or seventy-five persons were present. The meeting was under tile auspices of the Anti-Monopoly League. The receiving Mr. Keiley because Italy had ob- Hon. Edward Pierrepont presided. He jected to him, and not because his wife was gave an extensive review of the silver question in this country and Europe. He said among other things that silver did not fluctuate any more than gold. In the period extending from 1833 to 1873 there was but little-fluctuation in the London prices of silver. In 1833 the price was fifty odd pence per ounce and forty obliged to lie in bed until his father years after that the price was exactly the same. There is no nation now coining silver, but all nations are coining gold. If all were to stop gold coinage, the result would be a fall in the value of gold and a fluctuation in the prices. Resolutions demanding the free coinage of silver and in favor of an equal bi-metallic currency were adopted. esced in and carried out by Austria-Hungary | After several addresses had been made the meeting adjourned.

Heavy Fallure. KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 17 .- Considerable excitement was caused in financial first meeting yesterday morning. It took circles in this city yesterday morning by up the measures referred to it by the Sen- the announcement that R. N. Hershfield, young officer of the French army was field's brother, Mr. Louis H. Hershfield, banker of Helena, Montana. The latter's attorneys took possession of the store pre-

Gas in the Vault. the United States during the month of No- just completed in the city offices, this mornpared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year responding periods of the preceding year months ended November 30, 1885, as com- from the pipes and filled the vault, com-42,880,592 There were no others in the office. or the loss of life might have been great. The

A GERMAN ELECTION.

American Farmer Tells How the Re-

gent of Brunswick Was Elected. You have been having such exciting times in the election of Governors, that it may interest you to hear how they elect Governors in Germany. True, they call the Governor of Brunswick the Regent, but his powers are similar. I am, however, almost afraid to describe the election here, for it will so commend itself to the party in power at home that they may be inclined to try it, to the very serious disadvantage of the party that is out. Still, you have as yet no Bismarck, and for the success of this mode of voting he is a requisite, or one like him.

To see the need of this election, I must premise that a year ago the Duke died, and his heir, not being to Bismarck's taste, was not allowed to succeed, but a Regent was appointed, and a year the representatives of Brunswick should elect a Governor. They met in which they were entitled, in order to keep | their national chamber, the representative of Bismarck presiding, and the proceedings for neatness and dispatch. were worthy of Mr. Tweed's palmiest days of cancus manipulation. The presiding officer read two papers which stated the facts that rendered the rightful heir ineligible. Then the representative of Bismarck arose and moved that the chamber now proceed to-ballot for a candidate? By no manner of. means, but to elect unanimously his serene most Royal Highness, Prince Allrecht of Prussia, to be their Regent, and a tremendous salvo of lebe hoch! followed from these forty or more representatives. Could anything be neater or more expeditious? What an amount of bad blood and of printers" ink would be saved if every convention Railway Company, elicited substantially vote unanimously for the candidate proposed by the chair, but if these delegates carried, in addition, the votes of the State in their pocket!

The unanimity is particularly refreshing; it reminds me of the unanimous election of the hickory nuts to be squeezed as they are put between the jaws of the nut-cracker.

But the succeeding steps in the comedy were taken with a seriousness that greatly added to the effect. The chamber immediately appointed a committee to wait on his Royal Highness-to inform him that he was elected, you think? Oh, no! You do not come to Royal Highnesses in that manner, They were to wait on him to be eech him, in the tenderness of his regard for these waifs, graciously to condescend to become their Regent-(the with emphasis, that he was the unanimous choice of the people.

In a few days the spirited and independent press of the country informed their readers that the committee were graciously received by his Royal Highness, described the carriage they were driven in around the royal grounds. and added that his Royal Highness himself pointed out the best views. They were also granted the privilege of making the acquaintance of his information of the existence of an three children, the eldest eleven years

But the acceptance was as original as the election. The Prince announced close watch was kept on their movements | that he had received their communication and had laid it before the Kaiser. who told him to accept, and "as his word to him was law" he hereby conveyed to the good people of Brunswick the information that he would accept and try to "worry along" (with \$350,twenty men, including W. T. Coleman, 000 a year and pickings); but he could not help referring, with real pleasure, to the unanimous vote of the

electors! The pleasure-loving people turned out in crowds; all the streets the new Regent traversed on his entry were profusely and tastefully decorated; a trisole ground that his wedded wife is alleged to carry out the orders of the asso- umphal arch was erected; the school children had lined his path; flags streamed from every available point; not a sign of adverse sentiment; serenades from the various singing societies followed, torchlight processions and a gala celebration at the theater. - Brunswick (Germany) Cor. Country Gentle-

A MODERN FABLE.

the Boy and the Bull-Dog, a Tale with Two Morals.

Once upon a time a certain little boy Observed his sister curling her hair around a hot poker, and When he saw her golden ringlets twist up like Georgia pine shavings, what he considered an over-bright Idea struck Him. "The folks next door say their pug is

Better than our bull-dog, because its tail curls over Its back so tight. I'll just curl the bull-dog's tail Now, and run him up and down in front of their house, and make them feel Mean.' So he called the Dog, and heated the poker until it was almost red, in order to get a Good curl. Grasping the dog's tail, he quickly Wound it around the Poker; but it was not wound Around the poker half as quickly as the dog was wound around the boy. He picked

him up by the Small of his back, and shook him out of his Clothes, and left nothing on him But his freekles and a look of terror. The boy was Then could Afford to get him a new suit of clothes, which was a month Later. The Moral of this little fable teaches us Two Things; first, that bright, original ideas are dangerous In the hands

of people who don't know how to Use them, and, second, that when we experiment with a bull-dog, we should Muzzle him before beginning.-Puck.

A Remarkable French Story. A French writer tells this remarkable

incident of the French-Prussian war: A. ate and referred them to sub-committees. wholesale, retail and manufacturing jew- suspected of being a spy. One night These include bills for the repeal of the eler, of Leavenworth and Kansas City, had his house was surrounded by German pre-emption, timber culture and desert land failed for \$150,000. The first knowledge soldiers. Seeing that capture was inacts, for the forfeiture of certain land of the failure was communicated by the evitable, he handed a bundle of secret grants and providing for the taxation or closing of the doors of the Kansas City dispatches to his ten year-old brother, railroad land, all of which have heretofore been published. It is the purpose of the mortgage for \$18,500 hold by Mr. Hersh-under no circumstances tell where they under no circumstances tell where they were. Soon after the young officer was captured, together with his father. paratory to taking an inventory of the stock. As the dispatches could not be found on the person of the prisoners, search was made for them. The little boy TERRE HAUTE, December 17,-When did not deny concealing them, but reof the Bureau of Statistics reports that the James Bell, deputy city treasurer, struck a fused to reveal the place. His father total value of exports of breadstuffs from match to light the gas in the large vault and brother told him to remain firm, even though they should he killed bevember, 1885, and for the five and eleven ing, an explosion of gas, which had leaked fore his eyes. Next morning the prisoners were led out to be executed. The boy still refused to tell where the dispatches were. Just then a terrible expression of agony passed over his face. The boy opened his mouth; a torrent of blood poured out of it. Investigation showed that he had bitten off his tongue, so great had been his emptation to speak and save his tather and brother. Tolede Blade